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Covid-19 vaccinations: Key considerations for Housing Associations as employers

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What's happening with vaccines?



What vaccines are available?



UK:

—Pfizer-BioNTech -Oxford-AstraZeneca use, but is not yet being used

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Two vaccines are currently being used in the

—A third vaccine by Moderna has been approved for

When will we get a vaccine?

Currently, no Covid-19 vaccine is available privately in the UK, and is being distributed by the NHS in each UK nation to an initial 9 high priority groups, which account for 90-99% of all Covid-19 deaths:

- carers
- social care workers
- 3. 75 year olds and over
- vulnerable adults
- 5. 65 year olds and over
- conditions
- 7. 60 year olds and over
- 8. 55 year olds and over
- 9. 50 year olds and over

1. Residents in care homes for older adults and their

2. 80 year olds and over and frontline health and

4. 70 year olds and over and clinically extremely

6. 16-64 year olds with serious underlying health

When will we get a vaccine?

January 2021

Three milestones:

By Mid-February – all care home residents and staff, frontline health and social care staff, everyone over 70 who is clinically extremely vulnerable will be offered vaccination

By the Spring – vaccination offered to everyone in the 9 priority groups (i.e. everyone over 50 and everyone at risk with an underlying health condition) **By the autumn** – vaccination offered to the rest of the adult population in Wales

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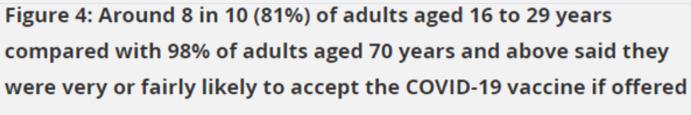
Welsh Government vaccine strategy published on 11



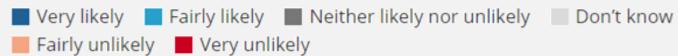
Must and Will people take the vaccine?

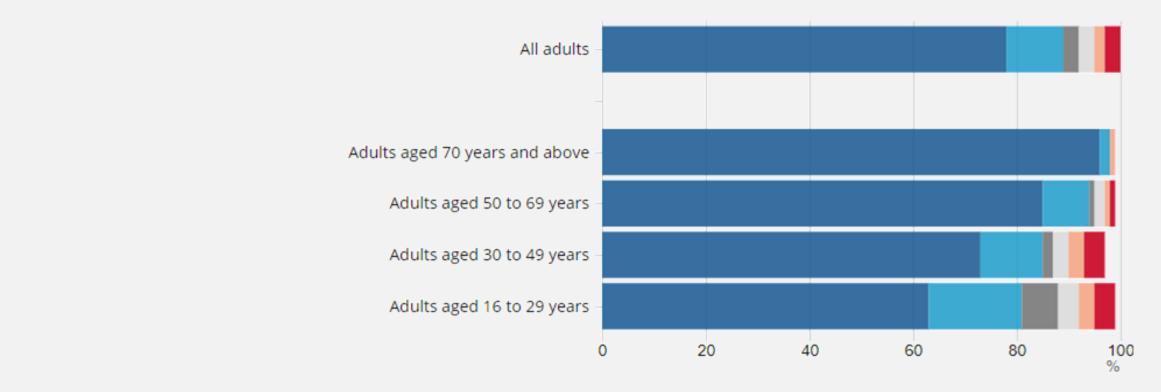


02 Will people take the vaccine?



Great Britain, 13 to 17 January 2021





Source: Office for National Statistics – Opinions and Lifestyle Survey

$\mathbf{02}$ Will people take the vaccine?

ONS Survey on 13-17 January 2021 Of those unlikely to take the vaccine or have declined the vaccine, reasons given:

- —Worried about long-term health effects = 43%
- —Worried about side-effects = 42%
- —Waiting to see if vaccine effective = 40%
- -Vaccine not safe = 26%

—Covid-19 not a risk to me = 19%

- —I do not think it will work= 13%
- —I am worried about the effect on a pre-existing condition = 10%
- —I am against vaccines in general =10%—I do not need it as I have already tested Covid-
- positive = 6%
- —I do not need it as I have had Covid-19 but not tested for it = 6%

- —I am worried it will give me Covid-19 = 4%—I am worried it might be painful= 3%—I am pregnant and worried of the effects on my baby =3%

02 Will people take the vaccine?

BUT:

Serious concerns take up amongst BAME communities will be significantly lower

UK Household Longitudinal Study (November-December 2020):

- —% of vaccine hesitancy (i.e., unlikely/very unlikely):
- —Black or Black British 71.8%
- —Asian or Asian British Pakistani or Bangladeshi 42.3%
- —Asian or Asian British Indian 20.6%
- —White British or Irish 15.6%
- Main reason for hesitancy worries about unknown future effects of the vaccine 42.7%
- 6.5% stated they would not take the vaccine and could not be persuaded to take it
- Main factor to persuade to take vaccine it is proven to be safe and effective

02 Mandatory vaccinations in the news



to access services, work, hospitality

—"Vaccine passports for travellers 'unavoidable" (Telegraph, 21/01/2021)

- **Covid Vaccine before Journey**" (Independent, 21/01/2021)
- **—**"Pimlico Plumbers to make workers get vaccinations" (BBC News, 15/01/2021)
- vaccine status of staff" (Guardian, 23/01/2021)

Growing signs of "vaccine passports" needed



The Law



Key considerations for Housing Associations as employers

03 The Law...

Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984

- —Confers extraordinarily broad powers on UK and devolved Governments
- —All regulations regarding Covid made under powers of 1984 Act
- **—Section 45E**: any regulations made under the 1984 Act "may not include provision requiring a person to undergo medical treatment"
- —"Medical treatment" "includes vaccination..."

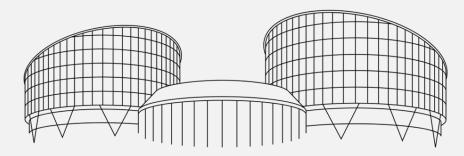
compel individuals to have the vaccine – individuals have the right to refuse

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Currently, any Covid regulations cannot legally

Key considerations for Housing Associations as employers

03 **The Law...**



EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Human Rights Act 1998

- —Incorporates the European Convention on Human Rights int UK law
- —Unaffected by Brexit
- —All law must be interpreted in a v to give effect to Convention Right far as possible
- Public authorities (includes house associations carrying out function a social landlord) must act in accordance with Convention Right direct claim if failure to comply

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Article 8

to	1.	Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence
vay ts as	2.	There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests
ing ns of		of national security, public safetyfor the protection of healthor for the protection of the
nts –		rights and freedoms of others

Key considerations for Housing Associations as employers

03 **The Law...**

If employee dismissed for refusing to take vaccine:

Must be for a permissible reason = failure to follow reasonable instruction? = dismissal for conduct

Must be fair and reasonable in the circumstances

Fairness will be interpreted in light of Article 8

Dismissal will have to be a **proportionate interference with Art 8**

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Factors:

Level of risk posed by employee not being vaccinated to colleagues and service users	
Amount risk of transmission is redu by being vaccinated	ced
Level of protection provided by phys Covid-19 safety measures	sica
Availability of alternative action as alternatives to dismissal (e.g. mediation, education, change in dut change role)	ties,
Has employee been previously warned/disciplined for refusal?	
Level of take up by colleagues	

BUT – no unfair dismissal claim if no dismissal or employee has less than 2 years service

Key considerations for Housing Associations as employers

03 **The Law...**

If employer has policy requirin vaccination

- -No **direct discrimination** as applied equally to all employees
- -Could be indirect discrimination under the Equality Act 2010 if policy:
- 1. puts persons who share a particular protected characteria at a particular disadvantage compared to persons who do not share that characteristic
- 2. The employer cannot show the policy is a **"proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim"** = similar principles as proportionality or dismissal

Relevant protected characteristics:
—An individual's religious beliefs – is the vaccine and its ingredients compatible with a particular religion?
 An individual's philosophical beliefs – beliefs must be worthy of respect in a democratic society to be protected, and have sufficient levels of cogency, seriousness and importance; not simply an opinion on issues
—Disability – must make reasonable adjustments to policies
No service requirement for discrimination claim = short service employees and job applicants can bring claims; job adverts will need to be careful

03 The Law... Information **Commissioner's office**

= private medical record

- and ICO guidance
- —Data collection engages Article 8 rights of employees
- obligations
- gathering vaccine data

Data whether employee has taken the vaccine

-Governed by the Data Protection Act 2018

—"Processing" data must be necessary in carrying out

—Employer must "provide appropriate safeguards" for the fundamental rights of the employee

—ICO recommends employers to undertake a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) before

03 The Law... Information **Commissioner's office**

Key questions to consider in DPIA: —How will collecting extra personal information keep

- your workplace safe?
- —Do you really need the information?
- —Will the vaccine help you provide a safe environment?
- —Can you achieve a same result without collecting personal information?
- **—DPIA needed to ensure policy and processing** of data is proportionate
- —Fair reasons for processing data = (1) health and safety; (2) necessary in the interests of public health
- **—Data needs held no longer than necessary to** fulfil purposes of (1) and (2)

04 Next Steps

- —Which roles need to be vaccinate and why? Is this really necessary
- —Are alternative physical safety measures available and are sufficient?
- -What if the vaccine doesn't reduct transmission, and only protects t individual from becoming unwel
- —How will you plan your DPIA to collect vaccine data?
- —How will you communicate to yo policy to employees?
- —How will you manage non-vaccin employees? Disciplinary, persuas or change of duties?

ed ?	—Will you educate/inform your workforce first? Will you survey their views and likely take up of the vaccine?		
ce the l?	—Is a policy needed if the voluntary take up levels are high?		
	— Reliable online sources of facts about the vaccine (links to be shared later):		
	Public Health Wales		
our nated ision	Welsh Government		
	Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation		
	Common sense will prevail!		



Thank you. Any questions?